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## Will They Withdraw?

London Press Comments on the Russian-American Proposals to Evacuate.

Li Hung Chang in Communication With the Imperial Household.

London, Sept. 1.—There being no further news from China, the papers are again filled with discussions of the Russo-American proposals, which, so far as may be gathered from the representations of opinions in the various European capitals, are calculated to subject the unity of the allies to an exceedingly severe and dangerous test.

In Germany especially these proposals are so diametrically opposed to Emperor William's policy that they have produced something like consternation. As the Daily News editorially remarks: "Count von Waldersee was assuredly not sent to assist in restoring the Empress Dowager."

It is recognized on all sides that Germany's decision is not that the Emperor William intended by dispatching Count von Waldersee to see a master hand in the Chinese settlement. Russia has taken the wind out of that officer's sails, and is now posing as the friend and protector of China.

The morning papers express the greatest surprise of the intentions of Russia. The Times editorially represents the opinion of all: "The advantages of Russia's policy are not manifest, and it is very doubtful whether it will recommend itself to powers like England and Germany, that have large commercial interests in the establishment of a stable and progressive government to replace the reactionary clique which has impeded all progress and development in China in recent years. Negotiations with Li Hung Chang would be a condonation of government crimes and the throwing away of all the advantages gained by the occupation of Peking. Much mischief may already have been done by hesitation to enter the Forbidden City. To withdraw from Peking would be interpreted as proving not only that all the advantages were secured, but that they are hopelessly divided. It may be that some of the others are bound to leave Peking and acquiesce in the restoration of a government guilty of gross international crime."

Vienna specialists show that the Russo-American proposals have caused extreme annoyance there. It is believed Austria-Hungary will follow in Germany's steps, but it is recognized both in Berlin and Vienna that the withdrawal of Russia and the United States from Peking would leave the other powers little option but to follow.

The Daily Mail says: "Russia has forced the hand of the United States against the better judgment of the latter. At the same time the United States government has added such valid reasons why the Russian policy is a bad one that it will hardly be expected that the other powers will acquiesce."

The Daily News, which complains bitterly that the British government does not communicate a particle of information respecting the important negotiations, calls Mr. Adair's dispatch "very able," and asks what the British government is doing in the matter.

The Daily Telegraph remarks: "The Russian proposals are among the most extraordinary ones attempted of recent years, even by Russia. The upshot will probably be the acceptance of Li Hung Chang to negotiate some kind of a compromise with the Empress Dowager."

"Germany's attitude toward the Chinese crisis," says a dispatch to the Times from Tokyo, dated yesterday, "is causing much perplexity in Japan. The Chinese authorities at Amoy guaranteed the security of life and property. The Japanese will now withdraw."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Times, writing August 30th, sends a special that an important edict was recently issued ordering Chao Shu Chiao, commissioner of the railway and mining bureau, and Hsu King, guardian of the heir apparent, to proceed south to investigate the conduct of the Yangtze river, and that they have already started from Pao Ting Fu.

"A Clever Move." Washington, Aug. 31.—The Russian note relative to the withdrawal of Russia from China and the United States' response thereto were made public today by the state department after the cabinet had fully considered the expediency of so doing. The correspondence is unique in the history of diplomatic exchange. It may be said to illustrate a clever move by the Russian government. This was accomplished by the state department availing itself of the Russian note to address to the powers an inquiry as to their policy, an answer to which scarcely can be avoided.

While Russia announces a purpose to withdraw her troops from China, still as to the occupying force at New Chang, a condition is attached that at most negatives the proposition to that point.

It appears that, while believing the best course to pursue is to remain in Peking, the government is still willing to withdraw. Perhaps this means that if there is to be serious action by the powers in China, the United States proposes to deal with the situation with a free hand. It may be noted, in connection with the United States' withdrawal statement, that whereas Russia proposed to withdraw from China, the United States' offer is to withdraw only from Peking. A significant fact in this connection is that General Chaffee, who is well acquainted of the situation, having several days ago been directed to prepare for just such an emergency as that precipitated by the Russian actions, continues to be in Peking. Indeed, unless the men are about and out of the Peking within the next six weeks, they are likely to remain in China forever, being too bound.

General Chaffee was further advised of the developments in the situation, a statement of the points in the Russo-American correspondence being called to him for his guidance.

As bearing further on the prospects of the future, it may be noted that the war department has stated that the government has not considered the question of the evacuating of China.

It scarcely is expected that even with the aid of the cables a complete accord can be reached upon this last proposition immediately. Up to the close of the official day only the two telegrams had been received through the United States embassy, stating that Lord Salisbury was absent from London and merely promising consideration of the note.

The German response indicated a wish on the part of the German government for time to consider the propositions. The officials here say that they are satisfied that Japan at least is fully in accord with the United States' objects set out in the note and rather expect an early answer from that government. France has not been heard from on the subject, her last note alluding solely to Li Hung Chang's status.

It has developed in the course of careful consideration, which officials have given to Li Hung Chang's credentials that they were issued by the Empress Dowager and not by the Emperor Kwang. This may have an important bearing on the subject, as it opens up the authority of the Empress Dowager since the coup d'état of September 9th, 1898, when she took the reins of power from the hands of the Emperor. It involves also the issues between the Emperor and the Empress Dowager, and the Emperor, who is pro-Russian, still a further consideration is the Russian sympathies entertained by the Empress Dowager, as against the British sympathies held by the Emperor. Thus far, however, there has been no questioning of the credentials of the Empress Dowager, mentioned, although they are forcible in shaping the action of the several powers.

Although the exact whereabouts of Li Hung Chang continues to be in doubt, it is understood that he is now in continuous communication with the Imperial household, and this is enabled to convey to them the project of a return to the Chinese capital. The expected return of Prince Ching to Peking is said to be a result of this communication between Li Hung Chang and the Imperial family and to be the initial move of responsible authorities towards the capital.

Russians in Manchuria. St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Official dispatches confirm the report of the occupation of Tsi Tsi Kar, which leaves only Mukden to be captured in order to place the whole of Manchuria in Russian possession.

Refused to Negotiate. St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—Telegrams received here today from Biagovet, chenski, capital of Amur, confirm reports from General Grudskoff, commander of the Amur government, of the announcement that the Chinese sent a messenger with a flag of truce to General Renney-kampff. This occurred August 24th. The Chinese declared they would cease hostilities and in no case would make a further attack. General Renney-kampff replied that he had no authority to negotiate and would push to Tychikar. He called on the Chinese to retire, which they did without offering resistance.

"Men, Not Walls." Peking, Aug. 14, by post, via Tien Tsin.—A medal will be struck commemorating the siege of Peking. It will bear the legend, "Men, Not Walls, Make a City." In the grounds of the British legation, where a handful of men withstood the millions of the Chinese captives, for 56 days, a memorable celebration is in progress to-night, in vindication of that principle. Missionaries, assembled about the bell tower, are singing the Doxology. Rockets are blazing. Soldiers and civilians of all nationalities are fraternizing. The women are applauding the sound of the cannon that are smashing the yellow roofs of the Forbidden City. The tired Sikhs are planting their tents on the lawn and the American and Russian contingents are lighting camp fires along the stretch of turf extending beyond the Tartar wall.

Through the ruins of the foreign settlement, an eager cosmopolitan crowd is justling. Indians, Cossacks, legation ladies, diplomats, Americans from the Philippines and French disciplinarians from Saigon—who kept discreetly to the rear while the fighting was in progress, but came conspicuously to the front when looting began. Only the Japanese, who have earned first place, are absent.

Resident foreigners welcome the luxury of walking about, and immunity from bullets.

The new-comers are anxious to inspect the evidences of an historic defence. These barricades, after all, are the most wonderful sight in Peking. The barriers, holding the British legation, are a mass of stone and brick walls and earthworks. Sand bags shield over the space. The tops of the walls have niches for the riflemen, and the buildings, at their porticoes and windows, have armor holes, bags stuffed with dirt, and pillows.

Back of the United States legation is a work named "Fort Meyers," which the Marines held, completely screening both sides of the walls, with steps leading to it. There is a loop-holed hammer work wall, which faces a similar Chinese work a few yards away. Another wall bars Legation street in front of the German legation, and confronts the enemy's barricade. Within these limits are yet more walls, enabling the foreigners to control the area of defense if pressed.

The tops of the American and British buildings were badly torn by the Chinese shells. The rest of the foreign settlements was almost demolished. Two thousand eight hundred shells fell there during the first three weeks of the bombardment; 400 in one day. Backed up by the British, the foreigners were able to hold out for a long time. Four hundred and fourteen people lived in the compound through the greater part of the siege. Three hundred and sixty Marines, assisted by 85 volunteers, commanded by the English captain, Probe, defended the place. Eleven civilians were killed and a similar number of British Marines and sailors were killed and 11 wounded.

NEW CABLE TO GERMANY. Montreal, Aug. 31.—The new direct cable to Germany, in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway & Commercial Cable Company, was opened for public business today. This new cable line is laid from New York to Peking, and from Peking to London, Germany. It is the only direct cable route to Germany, and the only one in direct connection and communication with the telegraph lines of Germany. The cables are of the best construction, and are duplicated and operated automatically. Cablegrams for Germany should be filed with the Canadian Pacific Telegraph and ordered "via Amoy-Fundin."

FROM ANDRE. Stockholm, Aug. 31.—Captain Greeshall telegraphs the following message from St. Petersburg, Norway: "Andrew's boy, number four, has been found here and contains the following: 'July 11, 10 p.m. Greenwich. Our voyage gone well so far. Are now at an altitude of 2500 meters. Original direction north to degree east; compass undeviating. Four carrier pigeons dispatched. They are flying west. We are now over ice, which is very rugged. Weather splendid the whole time. In excellent spirits. Signed Andrew.'"

HOSMER DEAD. George H. Hosmer, one of the best known and most famous professional carmen in the world, is dead. He died of consumption on August 22nd, at the Carey hospital, South Boston, where his last days were made as comfortable as possible by the good sisters. Hosmer had not enjoyed good health for the last couple of years. He had a son, George, but Hosmer, who is 17, and a daughter, still younger.

"It was only done in play," said Mrs. Florence Robinson, when arraigned at Woolwich on a charge of having killed her husband with a rifle at the house, 53 Edincombe road, Charlton. The police said that Mrs. Robinson and her husband were playing at "hide and seek." She had a saloon rifle, which she pointed at him, and which was evidently accidentally discharged.

In China, 124 miles from the village of Lian-Chen, there is a mountain of alum, which, in addition to being a natural curiosity, is a source of wealth for the inhabitants of the country, who dig from it year by year tons of the double sulphate.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Rubricated Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

## The Island Veterans

List of Ex-Fighting Men Who Parade To-Night Before Lord Minto.

All the Services Represented—Some of the More Prominent Members.

In the procession, which parades to-night in honor of the Governor-General and Lady Minto, Veterans will have an opportunity of seeing for the first time an organization recently formed here, but which already numbers among its members many of the most prominent and influential members of the community. Two members of this organization are not bound together by any hard and fast rules, nor influenced by a desire for social or political advancement, or for personal gain. They are associated in a fraternity, the strength and depth of which is only realized by those who have shared together the hardships of a campaign, or who have been associated together in the many pleasures of military training. The tented field is a school in which the best forms of fellowship and fraternity are developed, and this is the school from which every member of the organization has graduated.

**LIEUT. COL. WOLFENDEN,**  
Commanding Veterans' Association.

The organization to which reference is made, The Vancouver Island Veterans' Association, has been in existence only a few weeks, but the enthusiasm manifested and the phenomenal rapidity with which the membership roll has been augmented is a proof that it is destined to be a powerful organization. It was born simply of a desire to bring together in one association all those who had served with the colors in any part of the world, and of the knowledge that nowhere there are so many men, compared to the population of the place, who have worn Her Majesty's uniform. No exceptions were made, and it will be noticed in glancing over the following list that the members are drawn from every development of the British military system—from the crack Guards to the less obtrusive, (but who shall say less useful), volunteer companies. The comprehensiveness of the roll, represented well by the sufficiently indicated by the appended list, which embraces the members to date:

J. H. Turner, Lieut. Victoria Rifle Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Militia Reserve.  
Henry P. Pellet, Major, 8th Bt., 5th Regt. C. A. Victoria.  
J. A. Mars, Lieut. 5th Bt., York Co. Upper Canada.  
J. R. Anderson, 1st Victoria Rifle Volunteers.  
Ed. Scrope Shrapnel, 8th Bt., Quebec; 2nd Regt., 5th Bt., 5th Regt. C. A. Victoria.  
J. G. Brown, 90th Bt., Winnipeg.  
James McArthur, R. E.  
Clement Boyd, R. N.  
Henry Martyn, R. R. Rifles, Devon Regt.  
Guard: 1st Royal Irish Regt.  
F. Allart, No. 1 Co. V. R. C. B. G. A.  
F. Mellor, R. M. L. I.  
D. Carmel, Fleet Engineer, R. N.  
Ed. Palmer, Captain, Royal Canadian Artillery.  
J. M. Jones, Ottawa F. B.  
J. Berkeley Mitchell, late Capt. 88th Staff Regt.  
Wm. Davis, Northwest Mounted Police.  
Geo. Jay, No. 1 Co. V. R. C. B. G. A.  
H. Caldwell, Toronto F. B.  
C. S. Baxter, B. C. B. G. A.

## BRIGHT'S DISEASE

is the deadliest and most painful malady to which mankind is subject. Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure any case of Bright's Disease. They have never failed in any single case. They are the only remedy that ever has cured it, and they are the only and only genuine cure for Bright's Disease.

## DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Dodd's Kidney Pills are fifty cents a box at all druggists.

J. K. Worsfold, late Batt. Sergt.-Major, R. C. B. G. A.  
E. C. B. G. A. Haggshaw, Boniton's Scouts.  
Benjamin Hogg, Lieut. Princess Louise Fusiliers.  
Robt. Butler, late Sergt.-Major B.C.G.A. Edw. Matlandale, Victoria R. Vol. and Canada Militia.  
W. H. Cullin, Col. Sergt. 90th Bt.  
Wm. Haynes, Royal Engineers, Bandmaster, Woodstock-1855 to 1860—Victoria Volunteers.  
Geo. T. Fox, Victoria Rifle Co., Victoria, B. C.  
A. J. Dallin, 1st Regt. R. I. L. I., and B. C. B. G. A.  
T. Watson, B. C. B. G. A.  
J. L. Caldwell, Corp. P. L. F. Halifax, N. S.  
C. Spring, Victoria Rifles, and B.C.G.A. Alex. Watson, Victoria Rifles.  
Geo. E. Smith, R. N.  
Chas. Ireland, R. N.  
G. Sheldon-Williams, 90th Rifles, Winnipeg.  
Hamilton Smith, R. C. B. G. A.  
H. L. Salmon, R. C. B. G. A. School of Gunnery, Victoria, B. C.  
H. B. Randell, 3rd Somerset Rifle Co.  
P. Gunter, D. R. Royal Engineers.  
E. Gunter, Sergt. Ins. 3rd Hussars.  
James Wilkerson, 18th Hertford Volunteer Rifles.  
W. L. J. Prevost, Jr., Mr. Sergt. Royal Canadian Artillery.  
Thos. Redding, Staff Sergt. Royal Canadian Artillery.  
Hugh Macdonald, N. S. Militia.  
E. J. Wall, Victoria Rifles.  
James Blackwood, Sergt. 5th Regt. C. A. W. Armstrong, H. M. 12th Regt.  
A. M. Jameson, 5th R. O. A.  
E. B. McKay, Nanaimo R. V., and B. C. B. G. A.  
Philip D. Gospel, R. C. B. G. A.  
H. H. Roper, 82nd Bt., Victoria Rifles; R. C. B. G. A.  
James Pottinger, No. 2 Co., Victoria Rifles.  
Chas. Munkler, 60th Bt., Canadian Militia.  
R. G. McNaughton, N. B. Brigade of G. Artillery, A. Battery C. A. Kingston; B. C. B. G. A.  
E. H. Fletcher, Capt., late Victoria Rifles.  
R. Wolfenden, Lt.-Col., late R. C. B. G. A.; served also in Royal Engineers, New Volunteer Rifle Volunteers, Victoria Rifle Volunteers, and Victoria Rifles (Militia).  
F. C. Gumble, late D. O. R. Toronto.  
George J. Potts, Surgeon, 15th Bt., P. E. I.  
F. Haggish, Royal Navy.  
Jos. Mellon, late Staff Sergt. R. C. A. R. Hoggins, Gr. late Victoria Rifles—28 years' service; R. C. B. G. A. School of Gunnery, B. C.  
J. G. Mann, late Victoria Rifles.  
Wm. Graham, 93rd Queen's Royal Lancers.  
C. T. Penwill, 1st Devon Volunteers.  
H. G. Proctor, Trumpeter, R. C. A.  
Fred. J. Claxton, Lieut. 1st Bt., Prince of Wales Regt.  
Thomas Harman, Petty Officer, Royal Navy.  
F. J. Manion, R. M. B. R. C. B. G. A.  
J. F. Settersington, Gr. A. & B Battery, R. S. G.  
Thos. Shotholt, Pte. No. 1 Victoria Rifle Vol. 1864.  
W. Haggish, Pte. 62nd Regt.  
Wm. F. Robertson, Capt. 6th Fusiliers, Montreal.  
Thos. Ross, Pte. 90th Bt., Winnipeg.  
John Heydreich, Pte., Victoria Rifle Co.  
E. Haggish, Victoria Rifle Co.  
Louis J. Seymour, 1st R. V. (Exeter).  
Edw. Murrin, Algonia Rifles; 1st S. St. M.  
T. E. Woodbridge, Tpr., Royal Berkshire Yeomanry Cavalry.  
Malcolm Richardson, late Capt. 25th Royal Sussex Regt.  
H. de M. Mellin, late Lieut. 4th B. Manchester Regt.; Sergt. 2nd Norfolk Regt.  
John Nicholson, 4th Cheshire Volunteers.  
Fred. Huggett, 1st Sussex Artillery Volunteers.  
John W. Switzer, Corp. No. 4, B. C. B. G. A.  
John Webb, Pte. No. 2, B. C. B. G. A.  
John Nelson, Capt. and Adj. 32nd Bt., George Mitchell, 1st Bt. 5th Fusiliers (Pte.)—Born in the regiment 20th May, 1842, at Castle Donington, Leicestershire.  
Thomas Roberts, Pte. No. 1 Co., 49th Bt., Belleville, Ont.  
G. F. G. Simpson, Victoria Rifle Co., Victoria, B. C.  
V. B. Laxton, Victoria Rifle Co.  
Charles Burling, No. 3 Company, B. C. B. G. A.  
Sam'l W. Edwards, 45th Bt., Grenville Rifles.  
James Stewart, No. 3 Co., B. C. B. G. A.  
Andrew Calderwood, 5th Regt., and M. Rifles.  
Arthur Keast, London Rifle Brigade.  
B. W. Pearce, late Capt. Victoria Rifle Volunteers, 1865.  
E. H. Haggish, No. 1 Co., B. C. B. G. A.  
Thos. Deasy, Victoria Rifles; Sergt. R. C. B. G. A.  
Edw. Carter, No. 3 Co., B. C. B. G. A.  
W. P. Allen, 2nd Devon Prince of Wales Mounted Volunteers, Plymouth, Eng.  
Joe Wrightworth, Sergt. Victoria Rifles, and Canada Militia.  
F. S. Barnard, Victoria Rifles.  
Geo. W. Wynne, R. C. B. G. A.  
W. G. Cameron, Victoria Rifles.  
C. N. Cameron, Victoria Rifles.  
H. Maynard, Victoria Rifles.  
W. Bickford, Victoria Rifles.  
W. Wilson, No. 1 Wellington Rifles—5th Bt., Quebec.  
Reginald Hanson, Pte., D. E. O. V. R.  
Wm. Burns, Sergt. 19th Kent Rifle Vol., and 20th Foot, Ont.  
Robert Foster, Pte. 20th Hussars.  
John J. Cookley, Petty Officer, Royal Navy.  
Daniel Mowbr, Major Ottawa Rifles.  
Brinkley Robinson, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.  
Alex. Duncan, Sergt. No. 3 Co., 33rd Bt., Canada Militia.  
Edgar Fawcett, Senior Sergt. Victoria Rifles.  
James Orr, Lieut., Perth, Ont., Volunteers, 1855.  
F. R. Sargison, No. 1 Co., Victoria Rifles, 1876.  
E. A. S. Morley, Robin Hood Rifles; 1st N. B.  
Chas. W. Jenkinson, Victoria Rifles, and B. C. B. G. A.  
Wm. Gordon, late Lieut. 63rd Regt. S. Philips, B. C. B. G. A. Victoria.  
Thos. Hanford, 1st Lane. Engineers, Liverpool.  
John Graham, Wm. Westminister Home Guards.  
William Knox, Crimea and Turkish, also Indian Mutiny medals.  
H. D. Sheppard, Victoria Volunteers.  
John C. Macdonald, R. C. A.  
John M. Langley, No. 1 V. R. and B. C. B. G. A.  
Thos. Mitten, Royal Horse Artillery, Ind. 1857; China, 1860.  
H. L. Sheppard, Victoria Volunteers.  
Stroud L. Redgrave, Garrison Artillery, Victoria.

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Commencing Monday, Sept. 3, 1900  
**GREAT ANNUAL SALE**  
—OF—  
**Fall and Winter Goods**  
To make room for New Stock. All goods must be cleared. Summer goods at half price. Other goods at cost.

The following are a few of the many articles and prices offered at this sale.

CREPON TOP SKIRT—GOOD LINING	\$7.00
HEAVY SERGE TOP SKIRT	3.25
SILK BLOUSES	3.50
ASTORIAN CAPES	4.00
MINK RUFFS	2.00
SILK SATIN, PER YARD	.45c
JAPANESE SILK, PER YARD	.25c
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SATEEN TOP SHIRT	.50c
MEN'S UNDERWEAR FLEECE LINED, FINISHED	.45c
MEN'S CAPS, SATEEN LINING	.15c

Also Notions, Jewellery, Fancy Goods, etc.

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BENNETT, B. C., and WHITE HORSE, Y. T.  
Pioneers in the Lumber and Saw Building Industries on the Upper Yukon.  
BUILD THE WELL KNOWN  
**V. Y. T. SCOWS.**  
A large stock of SCOWS READY FOR CARGO. Rough and dressed LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, Building Hardware, etc., always on hand at both Bennett and White Horse.  
FRED. G. WHITE, Manager.



## Special Jardiniere Sale

Pretty painted patterns in 3 colors.  
6 1/2 inch across top.....20c each  
7 1/2 inch across top.....30c each  
8 1/2 inch across top.....40c each  
Hundreds of others, at all prices.

## Weller Bros.

GOVERNMENT STREET.

and Irving, and others little less conspicuous in the public eye. It will be noticed that all the departments almost of the civil service are represented, that Mayor Hayward has with him in the ranks a number of civil officers such as Messrs. Page, Kent, and Rayner, and that both Chiefs, Langley and Deasy, themselves veterans, bring into the organization many of their men. A service which can give to the community such an array of useful units of society merits the respect of the public.

The first, at which it is expected, is liberally represented, a fact accounted for in part by the attractions which Victoria possesses as a place of residence and which leads many of the officers sent here, originally on duty, to select it as their home when their terms of service expires.

The officers of the association are as follows:

Lieut.-Col. Commanding	..... Lieut.-Col. R. Wolfenden
Major	..... Capt. E. H. Fletcher
Adjutant	..... Capt. J. B. Mitchell
Captain	..... Capt. J. B. Mitchell
Leutenant	..... Capt. A. E. McPhillips
Leutenant	..... George Jay
Leutenant	..... Beaumont Hogg
Leutenant	..... H. H. Roper

The officer in command, Lieut.-Col. Wolfenden, was one of the promoters of the organization, and, as will be seen in the list of members, enjoys the distinction of being one of the oldest soldiers in the province. His selection as commanding officer of the Veterans is therefore peculiarly fitting and appropriate.

It is possible that as the organization increases in numbers it may be extended to other points, and that other features, such as benefits, will be included in the system.

Several drills have recently been held to revive in the memories of the old fighting men the rules of the red book so long unused. The rapidity with which the instincts of the parade ground came back to the members was remarkable, and this evening, when the ex-soldiers march past His Excellency it will not be with the unceremonial step of advancing army, but with a touch at least of the old military stride and martial swagger, and "as steady as a stone wall." It is just possible that in the next few days an announcement will be made regarding the honorary patron of the society, which will give the society additional cause for gratification and pride.

No one knows better than those who have seen a Veteran that there is something in the look of a Veteran that gives relief that have given, when taken for dyspepsia, diarrhoea, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Do not fail to get a Jardiniere at a special low price at Weller's this week.

## NOTICE.

## THE VICTORIA TAILORING PARLOR

Will open on Saturday, the first of September, with a fine line of goods. Come and see your old friend.

**J. T. BURROWS**  
MANAGER.



## Navigator On Furlough

Popular Skipper of Islander Back  
From an Extensive Trip  
to Europe.

Saw Paris Exposition-Imaginary  
Sea Voyage Which Puzzled  
the Captain

After journeying and voyaging thousands of miles and visiting the land of his birth place, which he had not seen for 46 years, Capt. George Rudin, of the C. P. N. steamer Islander, than whom there are few skippers more widely known, more genial or more popular, is home again from an extended furlough. He arrived, as previously announced, on Wednesday evening, and that he has many little friends at home as well as abroad was very poetically signified by a party of young girls who on the occasion of his return dressed themselves up in soldiers' uniform with three cornered hats, and headed by Miss Switzer, the colonel of the corps, gave the captain a right royal welcome. It was his most happy event, one of the most impressive of his travels. As his carriage neared George street, the merry voices of the girls rang out in "Soldiers of the Queen," then in "We Are Jolly Good Fellows," and finally, as the captain, inquisitive with the warmth of his reception, entered his residence the girls once more lined up and sang "God Save the Queen."

Captain Rudin left Victoria on the 6th of May last, going from here to Nelson, where a couple of days were spent, and thence to Spokane, Minneapolis was reached, via the Great Northern, on the 15th. Mr. Chandler, the C.P.R. representative, was here met and Captain Rudin was driven all over the city, being treated like a prince. From Minneapolis he went to Chicago, and then to Detroit, where an old Victorian, Chas. Gallagher, extended every hospitality. On the 23rd of May the captain crossed to the Canadian side, visiting first Niagara Falls and then Toronto. On the 24th he left for Montreal, at which latter point he embarked for Liverpool on June 2nd on the Dominion liner Vancouver.

The voyage to the old land was cold and foggy, but otherwise pleasant. After disembarking a train was taken from London the same day, and on the following day Captain Rudin found himself among old acquaintances—at Colchester, in Essex. Out at Mersea a brother resides, whom the captain had not seen for 46 years, and of course could not recognize. When he left Mersea two brothers, a sister and six nephews and nieces were living, but the family circle has since changed, and the numbers have multiplied until now it has reached the very modest total of 57.

A stay of eleven days was made at Mersea and Colchester, and then Brighton and Bristol were visited. Going back to London, passage was taken for Paris on the 6th, where a week was most profitably spent. The great exposition was then in progress and there are few perhaps who derive greater enjoyment out of attending it than did Capt. Rudin. His impressions are extremely interesting. Mariner like, the ship "at sea" first attracted his attention on entering the grounds, and a greater piece of mechanical art was never conceived in connection with the whole show. Going aboard Captain Rudin could not distinguish between the feeling of the experience and that of boarding any real ocean liner. There were passengers aboard—few, but because no doubt of the expense connected with the entertainment—there were the decks, the saloon, the cabins, and in short everything that the most minor detail about a ship.

But this was not all. The vessel left her berth, steamed off in an imaginary way, and as time went on rolled over the briny deep as though the sea was rough. Passengers grew sea sick, and many went below and were cared for. Capt. Rudin was dumbfounded, and tried in vain to find a key to the situation. The same blue sea, the same bright sky, the same churning of the vessel's pumps were, however, always in evidence—the illusion was perfect. By and by a point of land was rounded and a pier with a light-house on one end was run out to the sea. The vessel passed and a French fleet of war vessels hove in sight. Signals were exchanged, and the reports of the guns could be heard. Even the smoke of the powder thus expended could be seen, and in the powerful rays of the searchlights of the vessel, the complete rigging of the ships could be seen. The water about the feet was crowded with small boats, and the whole scene was one never to be forgotten. Finally the ship's destination was reached, and the perplexed passengers descended a gang plank still wondering. A splendid band was aboard, besides harpists, banjo and mandolin players, and numerous young lady singers. The ticket agent aboard was also a lady, and one of the remarkable features of the experience was that she would take nothing but good English money.

Among the many other places of interest which Captain Rudin visited on the great exposition grounds was the Swiss village, where everything involved in Switzerland could be bought. The village extends over an immense area, and the mountain scenery is amazingly realistic, even to the curious rock formations, such as are found in the Alps proper. The "mountain" stand in cases 250 feet high, and at their base in places could be seen the pretty little hamlets for which Switzerland is noted. To see all this right in the heart of Paris was something to think of, and not only Capt. Rudin but all strangers marvelled at it. In the village was an old Swiss water mill from 500 to 1,000 years old, and an old church. Cow sheds were found at frequent intervals, and in many of these Capt. Rudin found himself buying milk, though at somewhat advanced prices. A captain, who had charge of a vessel running out of Calcutta, was with Capt. Rudin, and the two going to the "Blue" restaurant, one of the best looking eating houses in the village, paid 28 shillings for the following very modest bill of fare: Three sardines, from 20 to

25 radishes, bread, 12.5 quart bottles of Bass's ale, two slices of tongue and some salad. A tempting dish of cherries was also secured, but for this the two had to pay an additional four shillings. An all glass palace was still another sight of the exposition. This was handsomely illuminated with electricity, and in it one saw himself in any direction he looked.

After taking in the sights of the big fair, Capt. Rudin returned to England. He visited Portsmouth during his travels, and there had a glass of whiskey with Admiral Seymour, formerly of this station, who took him to his house in the dockyard and treated him in a handsome manner. Mr. Arthur Baker, the general passenger agent of the C. P. R. in London, was also exceedingly friendly. Lady Aberdeen was likewise visited in turn, and was greatly pleased on meeting the captain. She, herself, helped to prepare the afternoon tea and Captain Rudin was made a guest of honor. Since then he has received a most kindly worded letter from Lord Aberdeen.

It was on August 11th when the captain headed for home. Embarking at Tilbury on the Atlantic Transport Company's liner Minnie-haha, he had a delightful voyage to New York. Only one class of passengers travel on this magnificent ship, and for comfort and convenience Capt. Rudin says he can recommend her to anyone. With a displacement of 27,000 tons, or 625 feet long, with a depth of 48 feet hold and beam 65 feet, this fine ship can carry besides 1,500 head of cattle from 14,000 to 16,000 tons of cargo. Her log showed during Capt. Rudin's voyage her best day's run to be 370 knots and her poorest 343 knots. She has accommodation for 175 passengers.

While on the East Coast Capt. Rudin made the voyage famous with tourists up the Hudson river to Albany. He returns home prouder than ever of the Islander, a more finely fitted-up ship he had not seen during his travels.

He says all through the East coast look had, but in England they are exceptionally good this year.

### REFORM THE BOYS.

To the Editor:—Everyone must be thankful that in the supplementary estimates a sum of \$10,000 has been allotted for the "Reform of the Reformatory." The present building is simply an annex to the jail in Victoria, and the condition of the boys under sentence has been lamentable in the extreme. Those in authority are sure to give the matter their most careful attention, and to investigate the methods of working in similar institutions. My only plea is that under no circumstances shall the reformatory be built in a town. It has been suggested that one of the islands between Vancouver Island and the Mainland would be an ideal spot. There would then be no need of iron bars or prison regulations, and the boys, with all the benefits of fresh air and exercise, might be practically taught the true principles of farming, and so find no difficulty in obtaining work when their sentence (never less than two and often three or four years) has expired. This would be reform and not senseless punishment, and it is to be hoped that the government will resist all applications for a location, where a brick building of 80,000 may be beautiful to look at, but it will be worse than a sepulchre within, for it will contain not "dead men's bones" but living souls without a spark of hope.

W. W. COLLMER, Bishophouse, Victoria, Aug. 30th.

To the Editor:—Political necessity may, once more, override public interest, and the ten thousand dollars which, after so many years, have been appropriated to the juvenile reformatory, may be spent in Vancouver. Votes must be secured and voters rewarded, but let me at least, on behalf of the boys, whose faces I have watched so long, enter a protest in favor of the

"Sunshine and blue sky. The feeling of the breeze upon my face. And no walls, but the far-off mountain tops."

—Longfellow.

"All which are offered in such abundance by the little islands of the Straits. Within signalling distance of Sidney station, with steamers passing every few hours, rich in natural beauty, and needing not a yard of fence, lies a group of beautiful islands, one of which we have wisely set aside for our Chinese lepers. Why, in the name of common-sense, can we not devote another to the poor little chaps who, by no fault of their own, are tainted with moral evil? A home, and not a prison. A place of happy, useful employment, where the boys can buy out their own wood, and till their own land, and milk their own cows, and learn to be self-supporting and self-respecting. Hitherto we have made them worse instead of better. We have shut them up, with bars and bolts, in a space too small for half their numbers. The old reformatory should be preserved as a relic of our barbarism. And why begin again? Why spend the public money in erecting walls and gates and in the purchase of padlocks? A few hundred dollars will purchase, and a few hundred more will equip, an island, and the boys can be inmates of a family, not convicts behind the bars. Depend upon it, sir, we have been doing the devil's work, as everyone may see by a visit to the provincial jail. It is time that we turn from it, as we did some years ago, at the asylum, and change our juvenile prison into a reformatory."

W. F. L. PADDOX.

**HIS WONDERFUL NERVE**  
Alone sustained Editor F. M. Higgins, of Seneca, Ill., when all doctors and medicines failed to relieve his pain from piles. Then Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured him. Infallible for Injuries, Pains, or Bodily Eruptions. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. a box. Sold by F. W. Fawcett & Co., druggists.

**YEARS OF TORTURE**  
Helped in a Trice, and Permanently Cured.

Persistent use of Dr. Agnew's Ointment will eradicate almost every kind of skin disease. No matter how long standing, or distressing, it always irritates with one application. It's the quickest cure known for eczema and salt rheum, and will cure blind, bleeding or itching piles in from 3 to 5 nights.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for sick headache, and all the ills produced by bile. Only one pill a dose.

# 75c LABOR DAY EXCURSION 75c

## TO SEATTLE

# Str. VICTORIAN

LEAVES OUTER WHARF ON  
Sunday, 2nd September, 1900, at 9 a.m.

Fare..... 75c. Round Trip.

Tickets Good to Return up Till Tuesday Night, Sept. 4th.

DODWELL & CO., 64 Government St.

Tickets should be purchased early as only a limited number will be sold.

## Their Labors Are Ended

Weary Legislators Relieved From  
Their Tasks by Sir Henri  
Joly.

A Brilliant Staff of Officers Attend  
the Lieut.-Governor-Bills  
Passed

The attendance at the prorogation ceremonies yesterday afternoon was not as large as usual, the fact that few invitations were issued probably accounting for the small number who availed themselves of the opportunity to see the country's legislators relieved from their task.

Sir Henri Joly was attired, not in the plain black clothing with which he opened the assembly, but in Windsor uniform, and wearing the Star of St. Michael and St. George. He was attended by Rear-Admiral Beaumont and his A.D.C., by his secretary and his A.D.C., Mr. Powell and Lieut. Pooley, and by Colonels Grant, Bensen, Gregory and McKay, Majors Wynne, Williams and Munro, and by a number of regular officers from Work Point.

Preliminary to his arrival prayers were read by the Venerable Bishop of Cride, Bishop Orth and Bishop Perrin also being present. Upon His Honor taking his seat on the throne, the clerk assented in Her Majesty's name to the following measures:

An act to amend the Evidence Act.  
An act to amend the Notaries Appointment Act.  
An act respecting the closing of shops, and the employment of children and young persons therein.

An act to incorporate the Vancouver & Westminster Railway Company.  
An act to incorporate the Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Company, Limited.

An act to incorporate the Western Telephone and Telegraph Company.  
An act to amend the Companies Act, 1897.

An act to incorporate the Kitimat-Caledonia Company.  
An act to revise and consolidate the Vancouver Incorporation Act.

An act to amend the Vancouver, Northern and Yukon Railway Act, 1890.  
An act to amend an Act to incorporate the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of New Westminster.

An act to incorporate the Rock Bay and Salmon River Railway Company.  
An act to accelerate the incorporation of the city of Phoenix.

An act to incorporate the Pacific, Northern and Omnium Railway Company.  
An act to amend the Vancouver and Lulu Island Railway Act (1891) Amendment Act, 1897.

An act to amend the Investment and Loan Societies Act.  
An act to amend the Roseland Water and Light Company Incorporation Act, 1896.  
An act to amend the Columbia and Western Railway Subsidy Act, 1890.  
An act to amend the Land Registry Act.  
An act to amend the Judgments Act, 1890.

### THE LADY MINSTRELS.

A Rare Performance Promised on Tuesday and Wednesday.

On next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings the Young Ladies Minstrels will make their appearance in a novel entertainment, judging from the enthusiasm displayed at rehearsals everything promises to go along smoothly, for the simple reason that each and every one of the thirty performers have appeared before the footlights on several previous occasions.

The first part setting promises to be the most gorgeous of its kind ever seen on the coast. The olio will embrace many high class features, and will be enhanced by the aid of professional people, who will introduce several specialties. An enjoyable entertainment is in store for all who attend.

**A MOTHER TELLS HOW SHE SAVED HER LITTLE DAUGHTER'S LIFE.**

I am the mother of eight children and have had a great deal of experience with medicines. Last summer my little daughter had the dysentery in its worst form. We thought she would die. I tried everything I could think of, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I saw by an advertisement in our paper that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was highly recommended and sent and got a bottle at once. It proved to be one of the very best medicines we ever had in the house. It saved my little daughter's life. I am anxious for every mother to know what an excellent medicine it is. I had known it at first it would have saved me a great deal of anxiety and my little daughter much suffering. Yours truly, Mrs. Geo. F. Burdick, Liberty, R. I. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Thomas Jones, a negro preacher, the murder of a family of six persons, was hanged yesterday in the county jail at Raleigh.

**"A Perfect Food"**  
"Preserves Health"  
"Prolongs Life"

**BAKER'S BREAKFAST COCOA**

Known the world over... Received the highest testimonials of the medical practitioners, the nurse, and the intelligent housekeeper and caterer. "Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette."

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.  
Dorchester, Mass., U. S. A.  
Established 1870

Trade-Mark on Every Package

Branch House, 12 and 14 St. John St., Montreal

**WORKING OVERTIME.**  
Eight hour laws are ignored by these "Hedonist" workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always at work, night and day, curing indigestion, biliousness, constipation, sick headache, and all Stomach, Liver, and Bowel troubles. Easy, pleasant, safe, sure. Only 25c. at F. W. Fawcett & Co.'s drug store.

Another lot of Palmer's Patent Ham-bucks, just shipped at—Weller's—our second shipment this season. These are the most popular made.

### Wellington Colliery Co., Ltd.

**NOTICE.**  
The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.  
Dated Victoria, 31st August, 1900.

**Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry. Co'y.**  
**NOTICE.**  
The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 3rd day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary.  
Dated Victoria, 31st August, 1900.

**CONSIGNEES' NOTICE**  
This vessel will commence discharging cargo at the outer wharf on Tuesday, September 4th, at 1 p.m. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 o'clock each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

R. P. RITHEAT & CO., Ltd., Agents.

**NOT RESPONSIBLE.**  
Neither the captain nor the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the above vessel, without their written order.

R. P. RITHEAT & CO., Ltd., Consignees.

**COAL**  
WELLINGTON COLLIERY COAL.  
Delivered to any part of the city.  
Sack and Lumps \$6 Ton

**W. WALKER**  
STORE STREET.  
TELEPHONE CALL 485.

**STODDART'S JEWELRY STORE**  
63 YATES STREET.  
ONE DOOR ABOVE BROAD STREET.

**A STRONG NICKEL WATCH**  
Stemwind and set, full jewelled escapement, warranted 5 years, special reduced price.

**\$2.50 AND \$3.00.**  
The above is cheap at \$5.00. We have upwards of 500 on sale. Bankrupt stock bought for cash. Take advantage of this offer while it lasts.

### BR. SHIP "GLENOGIL"

Davies, Master.  
FROM LONDON.

This vessel will commence discharging cargo at the outer wharf on Tuesday, September 4th, at 1 p.m. Consignees are requested to present bills of lading at the office of the undersigned, pay freight, and receive orders for their goods.

All goods remaining on the wharf after 5 o'clock each day, and while on the wharf, will be at the risk of the consignees thereof respectively, and may be stored at their expense.

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## New Vancouver Coal Co., LIMITED.

NANAIMO, B. C.  
SAMUEL M. ROBINS, SUPERINTENDENT.  
Coal Mined by White Labor.

## New Wellington Coal

Washed Nuts, \$5.00 per ton  
Sack and Lumps, \$6.00 per ton  
Delivered to any part of the city

**KINGHAM & CO.,**  
44 Fort Street.  
Wharf—Spratt's Wharf, Store Street.  
Telephone Call: wharf, 647.  
Office Telephone, 233.

## E. & N. RAILWAY

**Special Train Service For Sportsmen**

EXCURSION TICKETS GOOD  
Saturday, September 1  
TO  
Monday, September 3

Trains leave Victoria as follows:  
Saturday at 9:00 a. m. and 4:25 p. m.  
Sunday at 9:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.  
Monday at 8:00 and 9:00 a. m.

Returning, last train leaves Nanaimo 8:00 p. m. Monday, Sept. 3rd. During the hunting season dogs will be carried free.

Geo. E. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

## Technical School

33 BLANCHARD ST.  
WILL OPEN  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st.  
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.

Ladies' morning class, evening class for artisans and others, boys' and girls' classes, Saturday class for teachers. The prospectus giving the hours and fees may be had at the school from 2 to 5, or by letter addressed to

DAVID BLAIR, Master.  
August, 1900.

**Miss S. F. Smith, A. T. C. M.**  
Certificated pupil Toronto College of Music, and gold medalist of H. M. Field, of Leipzig, Germany.

**WILL RECOGNISE**  
CLASSES IN (Pianoforte Playing Theory of Music.)

Assisted by Miss M. M. SMITH.  
A certificated pupil of H. M. Field and Herr Professor Krause, Leipzig, Germany. For terms apply at Studio, 57 Fort Street, between 1 and 2 p. m. Fall term begins Wednesday, August 1st, 1900.

**Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Victoria Route**

**NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.**  
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE  
Effective Saturday, 1st Sept., 1900.

**SS. 'VICTORIAN'**  
Will arrive from Seattle at 4:15 a. m. and returning will leave at 9 a. m. making close connection with all trains for the South and East.

Victoria, B. C., 11th August, 1900.

**THE VICTORIA RABBITRY**  
Fox & Stow, Props.

150 VIEW STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.  
Breeder of thoroughbred Belgian hares. Pedigrees furnished with every sale, free. At stud, Ambrose, for \$5. Write for book and prices; correspondence a pleasure.





**The New Vancouver**  
Cool Mining & Land Co.  
LIMITED  
Supply from the Nanaimo, Southside and Protection Island Collieries

**Steam Gas House Coal**  
of the following grades:  
Double Screened Lump.  
Run of the Mine.  
Washed Nuts and Screenings

**SAMUEL E. ROBINSON - SUPERINTENDENT**

## The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday) by the

**Times Printing & Publishing Co.**

W. TEMPLEMAN, Manager.

Office:—20 Broad street  
Telephone No. 45

Daily, one month, by carrier, 75  
Daily, one week, by carrier, 20  
Two-a-week Times, per annum, 150

Copy for changes of advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 11 o'clock a.m., if received later than that hour, will be changed the following day.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times," Victoria, B. C.

The DAILY TIMES is on Sale at the Following Places in Victoria:

CASHMERE'S BOOK EXCHANGE, 106 Douglas street.

EMERY'S CIGAR STAND, 23 Government street.

KNIGHT'S STATIONERY STORE, 73 Yates street.

H. GEO. MASON, Dawson Hotel Entrance, Yates street.

VICTORIA NEWS CO., LTD., 86 Yates street.

VICTORIA BOOK AND STATIONERY COMPANY, 61 Government street.

T. N. HIBBEN & COMPANY, 60 Government street.

F. E. KEMPSON, Tobacconist, 12 Government street.

GEORGE MARSDEN, News Agent, corner Yates and Government.

H. W. WALKER (Switch Grocery), Esquimalt road.

W. WILBY, 91 Douglas street.

MRS. CROOK, Victoria West post-office.

G. N. HODGSON, 57 Yates street.

T. REDDING, Craigflower road, Victoria West.

Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

### THE REFORMATORY.

The question of providing a suitable corrective institution for children who, it may be through no inherent evil inclinations of their own, have temporarily gone wrong, is worthy of the most serious consideration of all who have the welfare of their fellow-creatures at heart. We publish to-day two letters from gentlemen whose chief purpose in life is to guide and instruct a large part of this community in matters higher than the merely material, and their suggestions are worthy of grave consideration. The unfortunate children who are brought within the meshes of the law should be confined in a place where the associations would tend to elevation rather than deterioration of character. In a word, their surroundings should be morally and physically healthful. It is a difficult matter to secure these conditions in a large city and it is impossible where the erring ones are allowed to communicate and spend the days of their incarceration in the vicinity of hardened adult criminals. In other provinces of Canada we believe it is the practice to place reformatories at a considerable distance from all cities, and it is reasonable to presume that this has been done only after the most mature deliberation. In British Columbia we are not yet burdened with a great many juvenile offenders. Unfortunately, there is no likelihood of this desirable state of affairs continuing, and it is imperative that we make preparations in order that we shall be able to carry without inconvenience one of the burdens which all communities of the civilized world have to bear.

There is an outcry that the parental hand is not as heavy in restraint upon its offspring as in days gone by. It is even said that parents are resorted to for the purpose of casting off the responsibility and of shirking the expense of the upbringing and the sending forth into the world of their children with a suitable equipment for fighting the battle of life. The alleged decay of home life and the looseness of the marriage tie in some of the States

of the Union is held accountable for a great part of this state of affairs among our southern neighbors. But these conditions are prevalent in Great Britain as well as in the United States, and it may be that Canadians are not altogether innocent of such practices. So notorious has it become that parents in Great Britain come to the courts on the charge of committing offences that are likely to result in their being sent to reformatories, thus relieving them of the responsibility and expense of their rearing, and in some cases have been adopted, to escape those who are able to pay the cost of the upbringing of their offspring by the state. When parents have the means they are compelled to pay for the board, lodging and education of their children, and if the plea be advanced that their worldly circumstances are such that this is impossible, it devolves upon them to prove the truth of their contentions. Measures of this kind cannot but have a good effect in bringing some parents to a realization of the fact that they owe something to their children and that it is their duty to do all in their power by precept and example, with perhaps a small dose of the stick on the side to prevent them from falling upon evil ways. Speaking on this subject, the Montreal Witness says: "Any law that has a tendency to urge careless people to fulfill their parental duties, and must be, for their ultimate happiness and for the well-being of the community. As matter stands, the state may be said to hold out inducements to parents to neglect or allow their children to become a charge upon the community. No community can long afford to tolerate such a condition, and except where absolutely necessary, no community should be called upon to assume expenses which rightfully appertain to persons who in many instances have been guilty of their primary parental duties."

### LI HUNG'S GAME.

The United States is anxious to make a name for itself as a world power, and as an arbiter of the fate of nations. Why old Li Hung Chang knows this, and he intends to make the most of it. He sees an opportunity to win back all the yellow jackets and peacock feathers as well as the reputation of which he was deprived some time ago when the suspicion got abroad that he had more regard for the fatness of his own pocketbook than for the good of his country. He has always been the good friend of Russia, and the world is not to be blamed, considering the reputation Chinese public men have for feathering their own nests, if it arrives at the conclusion that Li is not working in the interests of the Great Republic, but for a retaining fee or "consideration." It will be no easy matter to convince people who have followed the history of the Muscovite and considered his dealings with weak and helpless nations that he is willing to retire from the territory, which he pointed upon so earnestly when he saw his opportunity, without a very definite understanding as to the future. His is not one of the most selfish, philanthropic dispositions which goes forth among the nations of the earth seeking to perform kind deeds without fee or reward. Earl Li has always been an intimate terms with the particular minister who for the time being was at the head of the foreign office of the Great Republic, and the revocations of the last few days give good ground for the suspicion that the deep minds of the East have successfully appealed to the weak point in the constitution of Uncle Sam and that our lanky neighbor has put his foot in the snare.

The European powers recognize this and are suspicious of what the outcome may be. Not one of them—not even Germany—but is anxious for a speedy and peaceful solution of the perplexing Mongolian difficulty, but they are not at all satisfied that the withdrawal of their forces from the capital would be the most effective way of effecting a permanent settlement. They perceive that the Russian game is to remain in the good graces of China and to trust to fate and Li Hung Chang to bring her reward in the course of time. In the meantime she will not retire too precipitately from the scene of her operations in Manchuria. Prominent men in the United States are fond of holding her up to the world as a nation very much akin to their own in many respects, and we are willing to admit that, in one particular at least there is a good deal of resemblance. Once the Muscovite sets his foot down in any particular part of the world it is no easy matter to persuade him to lift it again. Our neighbors have squatted on part of our territory which they claim as their own, they will not submit the matter to arbitration to decide whose the property really is, and they say they will stay there until they are driven forth by force of arms. We have no misgivings as to our ability to compel our big brother to restore us our inheritance, but we have our doubts as to the morality of having recourse to arms over such a matter. There is a possibility of Uncle Sam yet seeing the error of his way and handing over what he has wrongfully withheld from us. But we have our doubts, just as the nations have doubts in regard to the motives of the Boer and Li Hung Chang in putting their heads together to "work" the United States. The other nations merely want recompense for the destruction of the property of their people, for the expense they have been put to in rescuing them

and the maintenance of the "open door" in their sphere of influence; it will be demonstrated before this world-perplexing matter is settled that the Russians intend to remain permanently in the house.

### GROUNDLESS APPREHENSIONS.

Some of our American contemporaries are worrying a good deal about the condition of Great Britain. We have no doubt as to their sincerity, and we would be very well pleased if our assurances that our mother is all right would remove some of their apprehensions. Her trade is steadily increasing, notwithstanding that Sir Hilbert Tupper will have it that she has been driven from the civilized markets of the world. Business of all kinds is good. She still has enough work to keep her factories running night and day, notwithstanding that the United States is taking possession of all the markets of the world, or thinks it is, or we should say, says it thinks it is. They can still build steamboats over there, although it must be admitted the lessons they have been giving the world for a great many years are at last beginning to tell upon other nations, and as a result Germany and the United States are turning out some very passable vessels. But John Bull believes in making money, and when it does not pay to build fast boats he leaves the job to other people. He will have that turbine engine of his reduced to an economical basis one of these days, and his merchant and war vessels will be slipping by those of other nations with all the celerity of old times. Not that he could build larger and faster craft than his rivals at the present time if it were worth his while, but there is no money in it, and as a practical person his chief concern in life is to earn a living for himself. Our neighbors are also concerned about Britain's supply of coal. It is said she has just about enough to last three hundred years. That is no doubt a serious matter. But Britons have hitherto made their way in the world fairly well, and no doubt our children three centuries hence will be able to hold their own as their fathers did. If they run out of coal they will extract the caloric from something else and continue to storm along after the old fashion. They will find plenty of everything they require in Canada, Australia, South Africa, and the numerous other countries—including possibly the United States—which shall then have arrived at the conclusion that the greatest liberty for the pursuit of happiness is to be found under the British flag. We again assure our perturbed contemporaries that the fact that Great Britain has chosen to borrow a few dollars from United States financiers does not portend national bankruptcy or anything of that kind. We have lent Sam a pound or two at different times, and now that he has arrived at years of maturity—although in some cases his actions would not lead one to think so—we know that it will tickle his vanity if we recognize that he is able to dispropagate.

Here is something for the workmen to ponder over—pa. Labor Day. It is a dispatch from Quebec: Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, of the federal department of public works, was in the city on Saturday as a result of a notification sent to the government by the Trades and Labor Council of Quebec. This notification was to the effect that the men working on the Citadel and other government repairs were not being paid the current wages. Mr. O'Donoghue, who is the government's special commissioner in these matters, came down to investigate the charges, and after making minute inquiries, reported that masons, stonecutters and laborers were getting from 25 cents to 50 cents a day less than is generally paid in Quebec. Within two hours after the dispatch was sent a reply was received from Ottawa stating that the contractor had been notified to advance the rate immediately with back pay from the 1st of August.

Monday has been set apart by the governments of the United States and Canada as the special holiday of workmen. The people of this country may be all properly classified under that head, and in order to give those whose daily labor it is to gather and print the news contained in the Times an opportunity to celebrate with their fellows that day, we have no issue of the paper on that day. We hope as many of the business houses of the city as can conveniently do so will close up for the same purpose.

That feat of colonial volunteers in capturing Oliver and 27 of his tribe was a rather clever thing. If Boers had captured a number of British in that way we should never have heard the end of it from our American friends. They say De Wet is the greatest soldier in South Africa because through his superior knowledge of the country he succeeded in dodging a superior force until all his followers were captured or divided away. It was at one time said Dewey was a greater sailor than Nelson.

The first Canadian to be recommended for the Victoria Cross in the present Boer war is Trooper Horace J. Robinson, of Brockville, Ontario, who is serving with Brabant's Horse. The incident which may bring him the much-coveted honor, as related by himself in a home letter, is as follows: "I was paraded before the captain who commanded us at the siege of Wepener, and told by him

that he was going to recommend me for the Victoria Cross. The authorities are very chummy about giving them to colonial soldiers, but I may get it. I had forgotten all about the incident, but he was very kind in his remarks about it. The outpost I was occupying was at the corner of a wall, and a trooper by name of Roberts was running across an open place when he was shot through the body and arm. I got him into shelter and went about half a mile through the open to the hospital for a stretcher, but as all the attendants were busy I had to fetch it myself. Two of my chums helped me to carry him to the hospital. Their names are Squire and Johnson, and they are recommended for the coveted medal. We were exposed to the enemy's fire all the way, going and coming, and they wasted lots of ammunition both ways."

They have stopped prize-fighting in New York. It was true. When we read of one human brute knocking another into so helpless a state that he could only cover his face with his hands and wait to be hammered into insensibility we are not surprised that even the New York authorities thought it was time to make an end of such things.

**"THE MEN ARE SPLENDID."**  
Seymour Hastings O'Dell.  
There's a call from a southern country, the clank of a broken chain, The cry of a nation's sadness, the sigh of a conqueror's pain;  
But justice has called us forward, and duty impels us on,  
To fight the fight of franchise and to right the rampant wrong.

On the call of the Great Queen Empress, school across the world,  
Thousands of men stand ready where the Union Jack's unfurled,  
Ready to take up her battles, danger and death's a face,  
Ready to keep our Empire in her proud and proper place.

And now from the battle plains, from the hills, from the seething void,  
Comes the message, "The men are splendid," Saxon, or Scotch, or Celt,  
Irish or Canadian, splendid in England's ranks, splendid in England's ranks,  
Earning the loftiest tribute, the warmth of a nation's thanks.

There's many a gallant story that the papers daily tell,  
Tales of marvellous daring in a blizzard of shot and shell,  
They tell of the power of empire—the deeds of Canada's sons—  
Men who rushed the trenches, facing the enemy's guns.

Men who never faltered, but eagerly forward went,  
And took their death wounds like heroes—their glory their monument.  
But what of their widows and orphans? Ah, you do not work in vain,  
For you have brought upon sorrow, comfort, and upon darkness, light.

And that's why we're proud to thank you for helping us on to fight.

### THE RELIGIOUS SIDE OF THE BOER.

No sketch of the Boer character could be complete without some reference to the religious side of it—the side most difficult to understand to an ordinary Englishman. The Boer is a religious man, and his religion is his life. He is a man of his word, and he is a man of his oath. He is a man of his honor, and he is a man of his duty. He is a man of his faith, and he is a man of his hope. He is a man of his love, and he is a man of his mercy. He is a man of his justice, and he is a man of his kindness. He is a man of his truth, and he is a man of his honesty. He is a man of his integrity, and he is a man of his loyalty. He is a man of his courage, and he is a man of his valor. He is a man of his strength, and he is a man of his power. He is a man of his wisdom, and he is a man of his understanding. He is a man of his knowledge, and he is a man of his skill. He is a man of his art, and he is a man of his craft. He is a man of his science, and he is a man of his invention. 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## Provincial News.

The death occurred at Mara on Friday last of Mrs. John Sullivan, the much respected wife of one of the farmers of that settlement. She was hanging out clothes when she suddenly dropped and expired immediately from heart failure.

## NANAIMO.

Judge Harrison sentenced David Stowe and John W. Gowland to one year each in the provincial jail for holding up and robbing a Chinaman a week ago. The boys are but 17 years of age and on account of their youth were given a light sentence.

## NEW DENVER.

On Wednesday, August 22nd, in the parlors of the Newmarket hotel, Rev. A. E. Roberts united in holy wedlock Mrs. C. E. Fisher, late of Oakland, Cal., and Mr. H. I. McDonald, of Proctor, B. C. The ceremony was quietly arranged and was witnessed by only a few friends of the contracting parties.

## KAMLOOPS.

On Wednesday afternoon, at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Dupont, Mrs. E. Corning succumbed to the painful disease from which she was beginning to experience suffering—namely, cancer. The deceased, who was a New Yorker, came to Kamloops in 1894, and in 1896 her husband and son-in-law took over the Grand Pacific hotel. She leaves a husband and three daughters to mourn her loss, besides numerous friends.

## NEW WESTMINSTER.

At the Liberal-Conservative convention yesterday the following officers were elected: President, Hon. R. McBride; Vice-President, Rev. R. Reid; Secretary, J. C. South; Treasurer, F. S. Barnard; Charles Wilson, Q. C., was mentioned for leader of the Conservative party in British Columbia, and on a vote being taken on the suggestion Mr. Wilson was the choice of the convention as the party standard bearer. The next convention will be held at Revelstoke, the second Thursday in October, 1906.

## NEW WESTMINSTER.

Crown Timber Inspector James Leamy returned on Wednesday night from an official trip to the interior. He reports the country looking well, but the ranchers in the "dry belt" are having the usual experience of quite a lot of rain, which is interfering with harvesting. The Columbia cold storage plant is not freezing any more salmon just at present. Three carloads have already been sent East and as soon as the cold weather sets in the stock of over 200 tons now on hand will be sent to various European markets.

## VERNON.

Harping will commence in a few days on the Coldestream ranch, about 70 Indians are expected from Lytton to take part in the work. Other swimmers from Similkameen, Okanagan Mission and the head of the lake will probably swell the number of pickers to about 200.

The death of Miss Margaret Semuth occurred in this city on Monday morning. The deceased had been suffering for some weeks from stomach troubles and nervous prostration, under which she gradually sank. The funeral took place on Tuesday.

Work will be started at once on a fine public hall which the local lodge of Oddfellows will build on lots nearly opposite the Bank of Montreal. The building will be 80x80 feet, two stories. The lower flat will be filled up with a stage, ticket office and cloak rooms, and with a balcony above, these rooms will seat about 450 people. The dressing rooms will be placed underneath the stage. Upstairs will be the lodge rooms, with two suites of offices in front.

## NELSON.

A pretty wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon at the residence of John Menzies, Esq., when his eldest daughter, Margaret E., was married to Richmond Kirkland Stevens, of Greenwood. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. B. Greig, acting pastor of St. Paul's Presbyterian church, in the presence of a few intimate friends. Work is now in full swing on the mattress factory which J. W. Holmes, G. R. Nagle and R. Winchester are erecting on Front street. The building is to be 40 by 80 feet, three stories on one side and two on the other.

James V. Welch has recently men at work on the improvements to the section of the Nelson & Port Sheppard road, between here and Five Mile point, recently acquired by the C. P. R.

James Blaky, a popular engineer on the Canadian Pacific, was married on Wednesday afternoon to Miss Stauden, of London, Eng. The ceremony took place at the home of the groom in Nelson.

## VANCOUVER.

Rev. John Pringle, of Atlin, has left for his field of labor in the north. Mr. Pringle will probably be transferred to Dawson on his arrival.

The other afternoon a picnic party comprising a man and three women returned from an outing. When their man had landed, one of the ladies proposed a little row on their own account. The girls got along famously for a few minutes and were returning in near shore when the boat went broadside into the trough of the sea. Large breakers were rolling in, and the ladies, not aware of their peril, laughed gaily as the white-capped waves came toward them. In an instant later and the boat was upside down and the heads of the occupants of a moment before were bobbing up among a host of buoys, ropes, baskets, etc. The water was not very deep, and the ladies waded ashore. For a minute there was silence, and then, as they saw the ridiculousness of the thing, the ladies joined loudly in the general laugh of the spectators.

The programme arranged for Labor Day celebrations under the auspices of the Trades and Labor Council will provide varied attractions, a grand industrial parade, athletic sports, bicycle races and Indian war dances, while at the Hastings race track the Jockey Club has arranged for an attractive programme of track events. The parade will start from the

MUNYON'S  
Improved Homoeopathic  
REMEDIES

Munyon's Rheumatism Cure seldom fails to relieve in 1 to 3 hours, and cures in a few days. Price 25c.  
Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure is guaranteed to cure all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles. Price 25c.  
Munyon's Liver Cure corrects headache, biliousness, jaundice, constipation and all liver diseases. Price 25c.  
Munyon's Kidney Cure speedsily cures all forms of back, loins or groin, all forms of kidney disease. Price 25c.  
Munyon's Blood Cure cures all impurities of the blood. Price 25c.  
Munyon's Pile Ointment positively cures all forms of piles. Price 25c.  
Munyon's Asthma Herbs are guaranteed to relieve asthma in two minutes. Price 25c.  
Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.  
Munyon's Cough Cure stops coughs, night sweats, allay soreness and speedsily heals the lungs. Price 25c.  
Munyon's Nerve Cure restores overworked, ailing nervous system to a healthy condition. Price 25c.  
Munyon's Headache Cure stops headache in three minutes. Price 25c.  
Munyon's Vitalizer imparts new life, restores lost vigor and debilitated system. Price \$1.

A separate cure for each disease. At all drug stores, mostly 25c a trial.  
Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

city hall, Westminster avenue, at 10 a.m. Over \$250 is offered in prizes for merchants and manufacturers' floats, and a large number of entries have already been received. The athletic sports will start at Brockton Point at 1 p.m. No admission fee will be charged, and the grand stand will be reserved free for ladies and children.

The body of Thomas Stewart, one of Vancouver's pioneers, was found on the street yesterday morning by laborers going to their work. Deceased was aged 67. Cause of death was heart failure. John Geddes, of Vancouver, died suddenly in his chair yesterday of heart disease. The deceased was a resident of Vancouver for several years. He leaves a widow and four children. Mr. Geddes came here twelve years ago from Ontario.

## DIAMOND DYES

Will Dye Any Article of Clothing From Feathers to Stockings.

The Only Package Dyes That Make Fast and Unfading Colors.

Feathers, ribbons, silk ties, dress silks, shirt waists, dresses, costumes, capes, jackets and shawls can be dyed at home with Diamond Dyes so that they will look like new. Try a package of the Diamond Dyes, and see what a bright, beautiful, non-fading color it will make, with but little trouble.

Diamond Dyes are the greatest money savers of the age, as many a woman with one or two tin can packages of these dyes has dyed her old dress a lovely and fashionable color so as to save the expense of a new one. Partly worn clothes can be dyed over for the little ones, and by doing it with Diamond Dyes no one would recognize that the dresses and suits were not new.

Diamond Dyes are adapted to many uses besides simply dyeing old clothing. Diamond Dyes give new life and usefulness to curtains, furniture coverings, draperies, carpets, etc. Beware of imitation and common package dyes; ask for the "Diamond" and see that you get them.

COST OF WEAPONS.  
From These Figures the Cost of a War May Be Imagined.

One of the sources of expense in war may be described as "wastage" of material. In the bombardment of Alexandria, between 7 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. the British fleet in a somewhat vigorous fashion deposited 3,165 shells upon Egyptian soil and about 500 Egyptians were killed. This was undoubtedly good shooting in view of the fact that it took the Germans, when besieging Mezières in 1870, at the rate of three and one-half shells a minute, 103,000 large projectiles to kill 380 people, that is to say, 643 shells a head, and that the Boers, in the earlier stage of the present war, dumped 2,080 shells into Ladysmith and only killed eight persons.

In the Crimean war the total number of shots fired was 1,490,500, and they fired 58,000,000 shots, with the result that 51,945 soldiers were killed in battle and 66,397 died from their wounds; therefore, to all intents and purposes, 118,342 bullets found a billet and 88,883 were wasted.

In the Franco-German war, where the weapons used were of a superior quality, especially as regards precision, the victorious host of Germans fired 30,000,000 small-arm cartridges and 303,000 rounds of artillery, with the result that 77,000 French troops were killed outright or died from their wounds. The wastage, therefore, on the German side amounted to 30,283,000 shot and shell, and that on the side of the French would amount to quite as much. The ordinary man will now have an inkling where money goes in war time.

It is fortunate in view of the fact that after the battle of Modder River, the trenches in some places were knee-deep in cartridge cases, that cartridges are not very expensive, costing the Royal Laboratory in the case of 303 calibre cordite cartridges with bullet for small arms, about \$20 a 1,000, to make a price somewhat suggestive of stocktaking sales and alarming suggestion of the engagement of a battalion (say \$1,040 worth) and a battalion of the Coldstreamers 120,000; wholesale value, \$2,520.

In 1898 the Royal Laboratory, made among many other things, 66,379,006 of these cartridges, which, if placed end to end, would extend from Woodwich half way to the Cape; in addition 1,049,712 other cordite cartridges issued for the Webley pistol and cost-

ing nearly \$12 a 1,000 to manufacture. Cordite, by the way, which comes in handy as an explosive in so many ways, costs from 33 cents a pound—not much perhaps, by the pound, but the price amounts up when 945,500 pounds are manufactured in the year, as at Waltham Abbey.

Gunpowder varies in price according to quality in a marvelous manner. One quality of which little is manufactured at Waltham costs nearly \$2 a 100 pounds, while picric is quoted at about \$95 a 100 pounds; but powder at 15 cents a pound is generally used. Gunpowder in two and one-half pound slabs, measuring 6 1/2 x 3 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches costs 3 cents a pound, and when by its aid, "Long Tom's" are disabled it is cheap at the price.

With regard to other weapons, 208 Maxim guns are quoted at about \$425 without extras, by the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield, while a handy Gardner-Gatling chamber gun runs to about \$322 when taking a quantity. The 63,712 Lee-Enfield rifles turned out at the same factory cost \$13.00 each; 88,833 sword-bayonets, \$1.70 each; lance cost \$6 each; without their flags, which run to 17 cents each, and cavalry swords entailed an expenditure of over \$4.

One interesting item in respect to the paucity of war orders to the extent of the curfew, the backs are priced at \$12.25, the fronts at \$14.25 each; but in addition to these there are rivets for the shoulder straps at 10s 3/4d each, and various studs and washers to be bought ere the Life Guardsman can receive his gorgeous steel overcoat, which he leaves behind him when his "transport is on the tide."

## INTERNATIONAL MARRIAGES.

The number of international marriages that is, marriages between rich American girls and titled Europeans—is annually increasing. Some oppose these marriages because they say Americans make better husbands than foreigners. They contend that American girls who marry foreign husbands thereby cast a slight upon American men. Others oppose these unions because they believe that divorce and desertion mark their progress. Yet another class disapproves such marriages upon the plea that they take too much money out of the country.

Let me say that I do not disapprove of the marriages of American girls with titled foreigners. Theoretically, at all events, he should be the best husband whom the girl freely chooses. A girl may merely love a title. It is better to be in love with a title than with nothing. American girls who marry foreigners do so, not for the purpose of bolting their own countrymen, but in the exercise of that liberty to which they are entitled by their birthright. The proportion of these marriages which turn out badly is not as large as is generally supposed. Whenever a marriage of this kind does not go well, its failure is heralded all over the world. People like to unearth scandals in high life. Matrimonial misfits among those who are not socially conspicuous do not attract so much attention. As to these marriages taking large sums of money out of the country, I have only to remark that the owners of money presumably spend it where they please. Spaniards do not find fault with me because I spend my money outside of Spain. If rich American girls choose to spend their money in sustaining the ancient splendor of these European houses into which they marry, a country so conspicuous for its freedom as is the United States should not object. The Infanta Eulalie in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

## CANCER A POISON

In the system that can only be neutralized and removed by our Constitutional Treatment, cure permanent. Send 2 stamps for particulars to Stott & Jory, Bowmanville, Ont.

Dr. A. H. Doty, health warden of the port of New York, says that heretofore all vessels bound from Glasgow to New York would be detained at quarantine for a period of twelve days from their embarkation. This length of time, said Dr. Doty, is the maximum period of incubation.

A. H. Harris, formerly traffic manager of the Intercolonial railway, has been appointed Canadian general traffic agent of the Canadian Railway Company, in immediate charge of traffic material in Canada.

## NESTLE'S FOOD



A Perfect Food for Infants  
Nutritious and wholesome. Easily prepared without the addition of milk, the nourishing elements of which are in the food itself. We want every Mother to try NESTLE'S FOOD, and will send a sample (sufficient for six meals) free upon request. Address: **Leeming, Miles & Co., Montreal.**

## VICTORIA FIRE ALARM SYSTEM.

Headquarters Fire Department, Telephone No. 538.

List of Fire Alarm Boxes.  
1—Bellevue W. & Superior Sts., James Bay.  
2—Cair and Phoenix streets, James Bay.  
3—Michigan and Menzies Sts., James Bay.  
4—Menzies and Niagara Sts., James Bay.  
5—Montreal and Kingston Sts., James Bay.  
6—Montreal and Simcoe Sts., James Bay.  
7—James Bay and Second street.  
8—Vancouver and Burdette streets.  
9—Langley and Humboldt streets.  
10—Humboldt and Rupert streets.  
11—Yates and Broad streets.  
12—Port and Government streets.  
13—Yates and Wharf streets.  
14—Yates and Government streets.  
15—Johnson and Government streets.  
16—Douglas street, between Port & View.  
17—Headquarters Fire Dept., Cornmut St.  
18—View and Blanchard streets.  
19—Port and Quatre streets.  
20—Yates and Cook streets.  
21—Yates and Stanley streets.  
22—Junction Douglas Bay and Cadboro roads.  
23—Cadboro and Richmond roads.  
24—Quadrant and Pandora streets.  
25—Chatham and Blanchard streets.  
26—Caledonia and Cook streets.  
27—Spring Ridge.  
28—Douglas and Discovery streets.  
29—Government and Prince streets.  
30—Kings road and Second street.  
31—Fountain, Douglas St & Hillside Ave.  
32—Chatham and Douglas streets.  
33—Cormorant and Store streets.  
34—John and Bridge streets.  
35—Catherine street, Victoria West.  
36—Springfield Ave. and Esplanade road.  
37—Douglas St. and Burdette road.

## B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

VICTORIA BRANCH.  
Time Table from December 1st, 1899.

	Week Day Service.	Sunday Service.
1—FORT ST.		
Cor. Government and Yates	6.00 11.15 9.00 10.30	
to Jubilee Hospital to cor. Government and Yates	6.15 11.30 9.15 10.45	
15 minute service		
2—OAK BAY.		
Oak Bay Junction to Oak Bay	6.15 11.15 9.15 10.45	
Oak Bay to Oak Bay Junction	9.35 11.30 9.35 10.55	
Half hour service		
3—DOUGLAS ST.		
Government St. to Burdette Rd. to Government St.	6.00 11.25 9.05 10.30	
6.15 11.35 9.15 10.40		
OUTER WHARF.		
to Outer Wharf to Outer Wharf	6.05 11.25 9.05 10.30	
Outer Wharf to Government St.	6.15 11.35 9.15 10.40	
20 minute service		
4—SPRING RIDGE.		
Government St. to Spring Ridge	6.15 11.35 9.15 10.45	
Spring Ridge to Government St.	9.25 11.45 9.25 10.25	
15 minute service		
5—ESQUIMALT.		
Cor. Government and Yates St. to Esquimalt	6.00 11.30 9.00 10.30	
Esquimalt to cor. Government and Yates St.	9.22 11.52 9.22 10.32	
15 minute service		
ALBERT T. GOWARD, J. BUNTZEN.		
Local Manager. Gen. Manager.		

## TRAFALGAR INSTITUTE.

Affiliated to McGill University.

SIMPSON STREET, MONTREAL.

For the Higher Education of YOUNG WOMEN.

President, Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D.  
Vice-President, A. T. Drummond, LL.D.  
Principal, Miss Grace Fairley, M.A., Edinburgh.  
The Institute will re-open on

TUESDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER.

For prospectus and other information apply to the Principal or to

McGILL UNIVERSITY, MONTREAL.

Session 1906-1907.

Matriculation Examinations, preliminary to the various courses of Study, will be held at Montreal and at local centres on 11th June, and at Montreal in September, as usual.

\*Faculty of Arts (Men and Women)

\*Faculty of Applied Science

\*Faculty of Medicine

\*Faculty of Law

\*Faculty of Science

\*Faculty of Veterinary Science

\*In the Faculty of Arts (Revised Curriculum) the courses are open also to Partial Students without Matriculation.

\*In the Faculty of Science the courses in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, and Analytical Chemistry are open to Partial Students without Matriculation.

Examinations for twenty-one first year Entrance Examinations in the Faculty of Arts, ranging from \$50 to \$200 will be held at the University of Montreal, Winnipeg, Victoria, Vancouver, and other centres.

The Royal Victoria College, the new residential college for women, will be ready to receive students on 11th September.

The McGill Normal School will be re-opened on 1st September.

Examinations, and copies of the Calendar, containing full information, may be obtained on application to W. VAUGHAN, Registrar.

## Upper Canada College,

DEER PARK, TORONTO.

G. R. PARKIN, C.M.G., LL.D., Principal.

The College re-opens for the Autumn Term on THURSDAY, September 13th, 1906.

Large grounds and good equipment. A new infirmary secure perfect isolation in case of illness. The regular staff comprises fourteen graduates of English and Canadian Universities with additional special instructors.

During the Principal's absence in Europe applications and all correspondence should be addressed simply: "UPPER CANADA COLLEGE."

Deer Park, Ont.

During August a master will be at the College from 2.30 to 5 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays to enter pupils and give information.

## YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

32 RAE STREET.

Board and lodging on moderate terms, with special reduction for double-bedded rooms.

Young women arriving by trains and steamers to be met, if due notice is given to the Matron.

## ANDREW SHERET,

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**A Trip to Europe**  
Find the Paris Exhibition  
is a greater pleasure to those who do not suffer from  
than to those who do.

**SEA SICKNESS**  
**Abbey's Effervescent Salt**  
is a specific for this distressing malady. Taken regularly for a few days before starting, and during the voyage, it stimulates the liver and digestion, and acts as a  
**SEDATIVE**  
to the nerves of the stomach. It is a necessity and not a luxury to all persons who know how to travel in comfort.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this fine preparation will be mailed free on application to the Abbey Effervescent Salt Co. Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

**UP TO DATE**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA PHOTO ENGRAVING CO.**  
**Fine Half Tone and Zinc Etching....**  
NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS AND COMMERCIAL ENGRAVING....  
26 BROAD ST. VICTORIA, B.C.

**NOTICE.**  
Take notice that I, Samuel Clay, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners as a Licensing Court at the said City of Victoria, to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, for a transfer of the license to sell intoxicating liquors by retail on the premises known as numbers 114 and 116 Johnson street, and also known as the "Blind Post Saloon," in the said City of Victoria, held by me, to Jacob McDonald Hughes, of the said City of Victoria. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 26th day of July, 1906.  
Witness, J. K. Macrae. SAMUEL CLAY.

**FREE TO WOMEN**  
I will send to any lady a receipt for poison or de-lyed periods. It will relieve in 2 to 3 days. Absolutely harmless.  
Mrs. Horton,  
17 W. Ferry St. Buffalo N.Y.

**Free Cure For Men.**  
A new remedy which quickly cures men's weaknesses, varicocele, etc., and restores the organs to strength. Price, 50c per box. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. Take no other, as all mixtures, pills and imitations are dangerous. Price, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100. A parcel of literature can be had for 5c. Send stamp on application to manager. All are heartily welcome.

**SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.**  
STORE STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.  
—OPEN FROM 8 P.M. TO 10 P.M.  
The Institute is free for the use of Sailors and shipping generally. In well supplied with papers and a comfortable bar. Letters may be sent here to await ships. A parcel of literature can be had for 5c. Send stamp on application to manager. All are heartily welcome.

**NOTICE.**  
Take notice that I, Henry Christian Wulf, of the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, intend to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners as a Licensing Court at the said City of Victoria, to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date hereof, for a transfer of the license to sell intoxicating and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as numbers 65, 67 and 69 Yates street, and also known as the "Hawson Hotel," in the said City of Victoria, held by me, to William Jensen, of the said City of Victoria. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 14th day of August, 1906.  
Witness, Thornton Fell. H. C. WULF.



